

## 'Look' Magazine's Big Lie on Labor Attitude on T-H Widely Repeated

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

New York.—Here is a documented case history of how a magazine "big lie" about organized labor grew to such monster proportion that it reached over 45 million Americans and is still spreading.

The story is told by Look magazine, popular slick weekly, in a 60-page special edition privately circulated among potential advertisers. Boasting of "the power of a single Look article," the promotion edition tells how a feature based on the Taft-Hartley law reached 15,650,000 Look readers and was then circulated to an additional 30 million Americans through supplementary propaganda organs.

The "big lie" was born in the September 30, 1947, issue of Look, which featured a story on The Strange Case of the Taft-Hartley Law by poll-taker Claude Robinson, head of the Opinion Research Corp.

The story was based on a Robinson poll which allegedly turned up the amazing conclusion that although a majority of American unionists opposed the Taft-Hartley law, 68 per cent endorsed the 10 major planks of the law when they were stated to them individually.

Hoax aspect of the poll was that the 10 questions asked of unionists gave a completely misleading interpretation of the law and were "loaded" to make the desired answers almost a sure thing. The 10 hand-picked questions bore no real resemblance to the main features of the law, when according to one congressman "was written sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, page by page, by the National Association of Manufacturers."

Look's documented study of the travels of its phony poll indicates that the employers and their propaganda outlets were literally panting for a device to offset opposition from the rank-and-file of labor, both organized and unorganized. They found what they were looking for in the Robinson hoax.

In Look's own words, here's what happened after its September 30 issue hit the nation's newsstands: "The press reacted at once. More than 140 of the nation's most powerful newspapers were quick to comment editorially. In a rising groundswell, column after column stressed the national significance of the Look feature. Newspapers requested permission to reprint the feature in full 'as a public service.' Syndicated columnists . . . radio commentators . . . news magazines . . . the industrial and labor press . . . made the Look feature the subject of heated discussion."

"Editors from coast to coast underscored the news value of the Look feature in news stories, editorials, letters to the editor, in hundreds of dailies and weeklies, in papers serving big cities and small towns, in 36 of the 48 states, reaching a gigantic total of 19 million persons."

**FULL PAGE ADS**  
"Full-page advertisements carrying the complete feature were sponsored by top industrial firms. Advertisements based on the Look feature appeared in newspapers and leading trade publications. More than eight million copies of the Readers Digest carried this feature in the January 1948 issue. Company magazines of corporations and organizations reprinted the Look feature . . . with a strong endorsement from management . . . reaching another two million readers."

More than 900,000 reprints of the Look feature in pamphlet form

were circulated by management, chambers of commerce, Republican and Democratic legislators, and the GOP national committee.

One of the first to "react" was the NAM, which reprinted the Look feature in full with a laudatory comment. More fan mail came from duPont, General Electric, General Motors, U. S. Rubber Co., Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., J. I. Case Co. and nearly every other big business corporation in the U. S.

Concludes Look, after reproducing sample fan mail, editorials, news stories and ads: "This mighty nationwide response to a single Look feature . . . overwhelmingly PROVES the effectiveness of Look's editorial technique, the force of Look's authority and influence, THE POWER OF A LOOK ARTICLE."

To ordinary workers not interested in Look as a profitable advertising medium, the documentation proves the power of just one big lie about organized labor. And the press turns them out by the thousands every day.

## Monterey CLC Picks Delegates To Demo Confab

Two delegates will be sent by the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council to the district Democratic Committee meeting at Santa Maria next Sunday, March 14.

The meeting has been called in an effort to arrive at an understanding on the prospective candidates for congressman from this district and is the result of an AFL meeting in Santa Barbara last month in protest to reported official Democratic candidate plans.

Named to make the trip are Roland R. Robinson, council vice-president and Monterey local secretary of Butchers 506, and George L. Rice, secretary of Culinary-Bartenders 483.

## Plumbers Busy On New Stores

Union plumbers of Local 503 of Salinas are busy on installations at stores in the new South Main Street development, reports Business Representative J. B. McGinley of the union.

Installation at the Penney store is by Don Early Company while Larson Plumbing Company has a contract for the Thrifty Drug Store building.

## Bertha Boles Recuperating

Mrs. Bertha Boles, secretary of Salinas Culinary Alliance 467, was expected to be released from the Park Lane Hospital at Salinas on Tuesday of this week following a major operation performed February 27.

Mrs. Boles will be confined to her home for some time while she recuperates further from the effects of the operation, she informed friends.

The commodity market crisis is apparently over and everything's safely back to normal.

## CARPENTER ROUNDUP

Business Agent George R. Harter of Carpenters' Union, 925, of Salinas, issued the following summary of union news last week:

James B. Goodnight, member of Local 925, passed away on February 25, succumbing to a sudden heart attack. He was 50 years of age, came to Salinas from Oroville and worked for Contractor F. V. Hampshire. His wife and family live in Salinas.

Reports are current that the plans are being readied for call for bids for the proposed new \$1,500,000 hotel on South Main Street in Salinas. This project will provide a lot of work for union carpenters.

Start of an apartment building in the Valley Center tract to provide low-rent units is being waited also.

Roofing on the Sears, Penney and Woolworth buildings is going on rapidly now as contractors are speeding the jobs. Basement fixtures and shelving are being installed also.

Foundations for the new Thrifty Drug Store are nearly complete and the building construction is due to start at once.

Start of the Grayson store in the same South Main street development is expected shortly.

Work on the stadium job is practically completed and preliminary work on the new drive-in theatre is well underway. The new buildings for Hartnell College are progressing.

At the county hospital workmen are installing a new heating plant.

## U.S. Still Needs Wagner Act, NLRB Report Proves

Washington.—Last week the NLRB issued its annual report for the fiscal year July 1946 to July 1947. This twelfth annual report is the last one that the Board will issue as administrator of the Wagner Labor Relations Act—the Magna Charta of American trade unionism. Future reports, until labor elects a Congress pledged to support its aims, will be about the Board's administration of the union-baiting Taft-Hartley Act.

The point that stands out in the 1947 report is that the Wagner Act was a success—not only in that it furthered the legitimate aims of the labor movement, but in stabilizing employer-employee relations. Another striking feature of the report is that the selfishness and anti-unionism of a large section of American business management made the continuance of the Wagner Act vitally necessary even after it had been on the statute books for 12 years.

Almost 15,000 new cases were filed by unions with the Board in the year ending June 30, 1947. The Board reviewed more cases in the last year of the Wagner Act than in any previous year. All of these cases were concerned with employers' unfair labor practices and with determining collective bargaining representatives.

Despite the high number of complaints filed during the 1946-47 season, the Wagner Act kept to a minimum strikes over questions which it was designed to cope with. Only 12 per cent of the workers who struck during the year did so over Wagner Act issues.

Over the years the number of contests to reach the board because of unfair labor practices by employers decreased. Gradually the concept of regularized union-management relations was becoming embedded in American life. In 1945-46 31 per cent of the boards cases arose out of improper employer practices, in 1946-47 only 28 per cent. But even this lower figure is quite high enough to prove that management still needs the Wagner Act to persuade it to deal in good faith with its employees.

Of the 6920 bargaining representative elections conducted by the board in 1946-47 75 per cent resulted in union victories. In only 20 per cent of the cases were two or more unions involved.

During its 12 years of Wagner Act operation the NLRB received over 105,000 cases. Of these about 60,000 were representation cases and 45,000 involved employer unfair labor practices. Over 81 per cent of all cases were disposed of without formal board action.

Excluding 1936, 1937 and part of 1938 for which data is not available the board required the reinstatement of 300,000 workers who had been discriminated against for union activity. More than 1700 company unions were ordered dissolved.

## LABORER REPORTS

Business Agent J. B. McGinley, of Laborers' Union 272, of Salinas, reports as follows for his craft:

O. J. Scherer, San Francisco contractor, is erecting a big storage tank and gas station on Highway 101 at the Sanborn Road extension south of Salinas.

Workmen are moving the church and buildings from the site of the new city swimming pool on Lincoln Street, near Clay Street.

Big projects are being planned in King City area, projects which will provide a good amount of work for laborers.

Plans for a new hospital are being advanced in Soledad and efforts are being made to make sure that this project is a union job.

## E. D. McCutcheon Seriously Ill

E. D. McCutcheon, president of the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council and former representative of Monterey Bartenders-Culinary Workers 483, has been confined to home seriously ill. He lives at 751 Pacific Street, Monterey.

McCutcheon has devoted most of his 70 years to union activities and is widely known throughout Northern California for his unionism. He has won hosts of friends, particularly in the San Francisco and Monterey Bay districts.

## Green, Reuther at ADA Confab



AFL President William Green (left) and President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers (CIO) relax after addressing the opening session of Americans for Democratic Action. More than 500 delegates took part in the organization's first national convention in Philadelphia where they condemned Henry A. Wallace's third party candidacy and pledged support of progressive candidates in both major parties.

## Newspaper Group Wins Pay Increase

Detroit.—About 600 members of four AFL unions employed on three daily newspapers here won a flat 12 per cent increase in wages.

Workers included under the new contract are pressmen, stereotypers, photo-engravers, and paper handlers. Newspapers involved are the Detroit Free Press, the Detroit News, and the Detroit Times.

Present day and night scales for the four crafts are: Pressmen, days \$2.13 hourly, \$80 weekly; nights \$2.34 hourly, \$81 weekly; stereotypers, days \$2.20 hourly, \$82.50 weekly; nights \$2.38 hourly, \$83.10 weekly; paper handlers, days \$1.73 hourly, \$65 weekly; nights \$1.85 hourly, \$72 weekly; photo-engravers, days \$2.41 hourly, \$95.50 weekly; nights, \$2.60 hourly, \$95.50 weekly.

## Court Ruling Hits Right to Strike

A decision which may have a bearing on later interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act has just been handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, in a suit brought by the France Packing Company to recover damages from striking union employees who violated the cooling-off requirements of the now dead Smith-Connally Act.

That law provided that labor organizations wishing to strike must wait for 30 days. The union argued that the 30-day cooling-off period was unconstitutional because it "constituted involuntary servitude," in effect, that the right to strike at any or all times is a protected right which could not be diminished by 30 or 60-day or five-year "cooling-off" periods.

The court disagreed with the union, saying: "There is a wide distinction between a worker quitting his job, for any reason or no reason, on the one hand, and a cessation of production by workers who seek to win a point from management on the other hand."

The Taft-Hartley law has a 60-day cooling-off period, and what this decision says is that any legislative limitation on the right to strike is okay as long as the employees act as a group and not as individuals.

## Court in Tennessee Upholds Open Shop

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Supreme Court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of a state law barring the closed shop. The law, passed in 1947, also outlaws the union shop and forbids denial of employment because of membership or non-membership in a union.

"To hold that the legislature had the right to protect employees against discrimination because of membership in a labor organization," the court ruled, "and at the same time be prohibited from protecting an employee because of his non-membership in a labor organization would violate the guarantees of equal protection under the constitution."

## Rockefellers Get A Union Member In the Family

Washington, Pa.—Julius Paulekas, aged 60, who came to the U. S. 40 years ago, is mighty happy about two things.

One is that he is a loyal member of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) and earns \$50 a week loading coal in the Ontario mine of the Hillman Coal and Coke Company. The other thing is that his daughter, Eva Paulekas, has just married Winthrop Rockefeller—"a nice boy, just five years older than her, and a millionaire."

Told by reporters at his home that Rockefeller was way above the rank-and-file millionaire class, Paulekas said: "A million is enough. I don't know what more than that could be. I have enough to get along. I am not going to ask for no money. Rich or poor, I live just the same. If he need help, I have a little, but she no need help now."

Paulekas lives with another miner in a two-room basement near the Ontario mine, which is at Scenery Hill, Washington County, 17 miles east of Washington, Pa. He pays \$15 a month rent. His house, he says, has "an outside bathroom." He gets clean sheets once a week but does his own cooking. Two rooms were enough to heat, he said, adding:

"We have this small coal stove in the center of one room. That's enough to keep us warm."

Paulekas' wife left him in 1925, taking young Eva and her other daughter along. Paulekas had another bad break in 1936, he says, for the government accused him of being in the U. S. illegally. He was sent back to Lithuania, where he worked on a farm for more than a year until he was allowed to return here. He became an American citizen in 1944.

"America is a good country," Paulekas sums it up. "Just think, poor coal miner becomes father-in-law to Rockefeller. That no happen in old country."

## Culinary Union, Bartenders Parley Due

Secretaries and other officials of culinary alliances and bartender unions throughout the state have been called to a special meeting of the State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees at Oakland on Sunday, March 14.

This meeting is being held in conjunction with the meeting of the International Executive Board of the crafts, it was reported.

The international board will meet in Oakland from March 13 to March 22 on important matters of interest to the unions in California and throughout the nation.

## 50 New Houses In New Project At Monterey

Construction of 50 new homes in the Oak Knoll project at Monterey was started last week by Contractor C. J. Barrow of Salinas.

Union men were called for preliminary work and more workers will be called until the project is in full swing, it was announced. Hayward Lumber Company also is starting a housing project on Grove Street near Alameda Street, this project also using union crews, officials said.

## LARGER ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS URGED

Members of Laundry Workers 258 and Dry Cleaners 258-B of Salinas were urged this week by Secretary-Business Representative John W. Deer to attend the next meetings for important business matters scheduled.

The dry cleaners meet Thursday night, March 11, and the laundry workers meet Thursday night, March 18, both meetings being scheduled at the Labor Temple.

## SIU Members Ballot On Strike Assessment

New York.—A proposal for a \$10-a-member strike assessment will be voted on by Atlantic and Gulf coast members of the Seafarers International Union (AFI) in a month-long referendum beginning March 10. The SIU members will also ballot on a proposal for a \$10 assessment for a building fund and two proposed changes in shipping rules.

## Federal Authorities Deny Permit For Salinas Rodeo Grandstand; Protest Filed

Declaring that erection of a new and badly needed grandstand at the Salinas Rodeo grounds would take vital materials needed for veteran housing, the federal government has refused to approve a priority for the new grandstand, the action resulting in a wave of protest including one from the Central Labor Council of Salinas.

Secretary John W. Deer, of the council said that investigation had shown a surplus of the materials and he added that lumber dealers claimed construction of the grandstand would in no way hamper veteran housing projects here.

The council instructed Deer to send a communication to Mayor George Taylor of Salinas and to the city council urging them to take necessary steps to get the priority and have the grandstand constructed. The letter from the council follows:

Honorable George Taylor, Mayor, and City Council, Salinas, California:

This communication is to advise your august body of an action taken Friday evening, February 27, 1948, by the Monterey County Central Labor Council of Salinas, which is as follows:

"Regularly moved, seconded and carried that our council go on record as endorsing most wholeheartedly the erection of a grandstand at the ballpark on the Rodeo grounds, same to be used for recreational purposes by the people of Salinas."

We understand that the government has refused to permit the erection of this grandstand on the grounds that it would entail the use of labor and materials more vitally needed for veteran housing.

For your information we have an ample supply, if not an overabundance of labor of the kind necessary for the erection of this grandstand.

As regards building material, we are in receipt of information which would indicate that materials of this kind necessary for the erection of this grandstand are available in such quantities as to in no way hamper the construction of veteran housing.

As you well know, recreational facilities are most badly needed to assist in our juvenile delinquency problems. We therefore most respectfully request that yourself and the Council of the City of Salinas use whatever influence they can to call the above mentioned information to the attention of the governmental agency responsible for the refusal of the permitting of the erection of this grandstand.

Yours very truly,  
MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,  
Salinas, California.  
JOHN W. DEER, Secretary.

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it has pleased our infinite and all-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from us an old time and well respected member, Brother Don D. McAnaney, and WHEREAS, by his untimely death his wife has lost a loving husband, his children a devoted father, the community a helpful citizen, and organized labor an honored member, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, his fellow members, extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his wife and children in this, their time of profound sorrow, and be it further RESOLVED, that, as a mark of the esteem in which our brother was held, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be spread on our minutes.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
Salinas, California  
JOHN W. DEER, Secretary

## SALINAS COUNCIL NOTES

**CALL A UNION CAB!** In Salinas the union taxicab companies are Yellow, Carl's Checker and Salinas Cab Co. Union people are urged to ask for a union driver when they want a taxi. These four firms are under contract with Teamsters 890 of Salinas.

The J. C. Millet Co. and the Monterey County Liquor Store, Salinas distributor for the former firm, were declared on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Salinas Central Labor Council last week. The Monterey County Liquor Store has been picketed by the union in the dispute.

Albert Harris, of Teamsters 890, was elected trustee of the Salinas Labor Council to fill the unexpired term of Peter C. Balestra, who no longer is a council delegate.

A telegram was ordered sent to George Meany, secretary of the AFL, and also to Congressman Jack Anderson in regard to unemployment benefits and social security for farm workers. Meany was asked to have the AFL congressional lobby strive to include such workers under these benefits.

The council's legislative committee was instructed to prepare a resolution setting forth the views and position of the AFL organized labor in Salinas in regard to political matters. This resolution will be published later.

A communication was sent Mayor Taylor and the city council urging them to take steps to get approval of use of materials for construction of a new grandstand at the Rodeo grounds. (See separate story).

Tribute was paid to the memory of the late Don McAnaney, former president of the council who died recently. A resolution was drafted and sent to the family as a memorial and the council stood silent a minute as a further tribute.

## Three Policies Paid Under New FCWU Insurance

Fish Cannery Workers Union of Monterey County announces payment of three death benefits for \$500 each to survivors of members who passed away recently, the payments made possible by the new insurance plan the union has under the West Coast Life Insurance Co.

Roy Humbracht, union secretary, said all working members of the union are covered by the new insurance plan.

Members who died were John Chambers, Joe Hall and Andy Wilson. The insurance has been paid to survivors already, Humbracht added.

Work was scarce along Monterey's Cannery Row last week as the anchovy run was reported falling off. Plants still are willing to pack squid if available, it is reported.

## Coca Cola of Salinas Is On "Don't Patronize" List, Teamsters Remind

Reminder to union members and the public that the Coca Cola Bottling company of Salinas, distributors of Coca Cola and Acme Beer, are on the "we do not patronize" list of organized labor, was issued this week by Teamsters Local 890.

"We wish to remind all of our members as well as John Q. Public that 15 beverage companies handling everything but Coca Cola and Acme Beer are organized and providing decent wages, hours, and working conditions under a signed contract, and these people merit your patronage," said Brother Pete Andrade, secretary of Local 890.

A full list of the fair beverages and places of business is listed in the regular weekly news column of Local 890 in this week's issue of Monterey County Labor News.



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## Political Battle Ahead

labor's right to organize and bargain collectively been challenged by the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. Make no mistake about the purpose of that. It is to outlaw labor unions and mulct them out of existence.

What labor has gained during the past 75 years of organized effort, which began to assume form a few years after chattel slavery was abolished in 1865, is now threatened with destruction and ultimate extinction unless labor rallies to stop this latest trend against the right of labor to organize into unions.

Labor's plan of battle is simple and direct. Anybody who doesn't understand it. An overwhelming percentage of all Americans have endorsed it and are entering the political arena of 1948 with one purpose that overshadows all others. That purpose is to do everything possible to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and to replace such enemies of labor with others who are pledged to work and to fight for the repeal of this slave legislation. The Taft-Hartley law must be repealed as soon as possible. That is the issue.

It is not a question of what party a candidate may belong to. It is merely a question of how he voted in the last Congress and how he will vote, if elected, when Congress convenes next year. Let all labor pull together and win. Vote!

## Invoking Taft-Hartley Law

That one of the purposes of the Taft-Hartley law is to override the constitutional right of union men to exercise free speech at election time is being brought home to some unions, whose members may or may not be realized how this slave bill proposes to prevent unions and union men from taking an active part in the election of their friends and helping to accomplish the defeat of their enemies when election day comes.

Unions are being sued for buying political advertisement or radio time to advocate the election of candidates, or to influence the vote on measures they favor oppose. In litigation already under way, such activity is designated as illegal use of union funds, because such activity is prohibited by the Taft-Hartley slave law. In other words, the freedom of speech which we have always imagined existed here in the United States is being jeopardized. The constitution of our country is being challenged by those who would place the provisions of the freedom-destroying Taft-Hartley law over the above the explicit declarations of our constitution. The sooner such a law is repealed the better. Be sure to elect the right man to Congress.

## Labor Legislation

In the same proportion that unions have grown, labor legislation has increased. What is known as health insurance is steadily spreading everywhere until eventually it will be operating in every country and more and more also embracing practically all workers and ultimately the bulk of the entire population of each country.

With every such reform that comes to the front there are always groups and types of individuals who at first resist such innovations, only to fall in line later after they have been put in operation.

It was so with workmen's compensation, various forms of old age pensions, and much other legislation enacted for the safety and health of workers. Although some of these have even approached the stage where such legislation cannot be improved upon, still enough progress has been made and enough good accomplished, so that little opposition remains against such legislation. The tendency everywhere is to enlarge, amend and perfect such legislation in the light of actual experience.

It is now coming to be recognized that adequate old age pensions and comprehensive health insurance are badly needed in our time that there should be no letup in the demand for enlargement and extension of such reforms, as rapidly as possible.

## Improve or Die

We are living in an age in which vast improvements in every description are being put into operation. Those things better results than previously survive until something still better comes to the front to displace the more out-of-date methods of an ever-advancing order. What lives and goes ahead is that which is capable of utilizing the best and most efficient that may be available at any given time. This applies to labor unions and other organizations as well. With all that is being done today to wreck our unions, we simply must improve and strengthen them a whole lot or be faced with the alternative of going out of existence.

## BIG CARPENTER SESSIONS DUE

Delegates representing more than 100,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will gather in Hollywood next week for the 20th annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters.

The convention will be held at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 12, 13 and 14. State Secretary David H. Ryan has announced. It will be preceded on Thursday, March 11, by a meeting of the Carpenters' State Apprentice Committee.

"There are many important matters to come before us this year, and it is hoped that every California Union of the Brotherhood will be represented," said Joseph F. Cambiano, of San Mateo, state president. "The secretary reports that credentials received to date are heavier than usual, and we expect a successful and representative convention."

The Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters and its 29 affiliated local unions will be hosts to the convention, with Cecil O. Johnson, president, and Earl E. Thomas, secretary, as co-chairman.

Convention sessions will be held at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, which is the official headquarters. The State Millmen's Committee will hold its annual meeting in the Hotel Plaza Hotel on the night of March 12. Headquarters for the Women's Auxiliary will be at the Tropicanna Hotel.

There will be morning and afternoon sessions Friday and Saturday, and the Sunday session will continue until the agenda is completed and election of officers held.

## League Heads Talk Policies

Washington, D. C. — Members of the administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education met here March 9 and discussed plans to further develop policy and procedure for labor's political organization.

Following the committee session, representatives of the AFL state federations of labor conferred with officials of the ILPE to coordinate state and national plans for conducting labor's drive to rid Congress of its anti-labor members in the forthcoming general elections next November.

The 30-man administrative committee has the responsibility for supervising the activities of the ILPE under William Green, AFL president who is serving as national chairman of the league, and George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer who occupies a similar position in the league organization.

Another matter for discussion by the committee will be the methods to be employed in raising funds to carry on the league's activities. These funds will be solicited as voluntary contributions from AFL members throughout the nation. AFL President William Green, elected as national chairman of the league, has stated that members will be asked to contribute \$1 each to the league's political war chest. Under previously adopted plans, half of this sum will be forwarded to the national organization and half will be retained for use in the state campaigns. The league will have power to allocate additional sums to states where the need exists.

## Railmen Use Film In Pay Campaign

Chicago. — Three railroad brotherhoods, fighting for a 30 per cent wage increase and correction of job inequalities, resorted to a modern instrument — the motion picture — to strengthen their case before a Presidential Emergency Board here.

The movie showed the conditions under which workers labor in railroad yards and the hazards they constantly face.

Meanwhile, the three unions — Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and Switchmen — completed their evidence before the board, which was set up under the Railway Labor Act. The board then started hearing management testimony against the wage and rules demands, but the unions will come back with a rebuttal later.

## Portland Millworkers Get 12 1/2-Cent Pay Increase

Portland, Ore. — The 12 1/2-cent pay raise granted AFL millworkers in Portland recently affected millwork plants under contract with a millworkers' branch of the Carpenters and Joiners (AFL) and had no connection with sawmill and logging camp negotiations.

The 12 1/2-cent-per-hour increase was effective as of March 1, with the possibility of a further boost being granted if the carpenters obtain a larger increase.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR

IN A PRECEDENT-MAKING DECISION A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TRIAL EXAMINER RULED THAT THE BIERMAN MANUFACTURING CO. OF MACON, GEORGIA, WAS GUILTY OF UNFAIR PRACTICES IN CIRCULATING AMONG ITS EMPLOYEES "THE TRUMPET", AN ANTI-UNION HATE-MONGERING PUBLICATION.

ACCIDENTS ON FARMS RESULT IN 900,000 INJURIES EACH YEAR WITH A LOSS OF OVER 150 MILLION DOLLARS.

BRITISH COOPERATIVES DO AN ANNUAL BUSINESS OF NEARLY 1 1/2 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

YOU COOPERATE WITH ORGANIZED LABOR WHEN YOU BUY UNION LABEL GOODS. THIS IS THE UNION LABEL TO LOOK FOR IN HATS OR CAPS YOU BUY.

## M & M Plans Strikebreaking Campaign Under Guise of Insurance Company

(Release from State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco. — In a move to finance strikebreaking activities behind the smoke screen of insurance against strikes, a company calling itself Management Underwriters, Inc., has filed application with the Insurance Commissioner for a permit to authorize it to solicit 100 or more subscribers and attorneys-in-fact agreements, applications for policies of interinsurance, and to solicit surplus deposits, in an aggregate amount of not less than \$100,000,000.

The principal office of the company is to be at 650 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, and 100 or more subscribers are desired, each contributing not less than \$100,000.

The policy attached to the application provides that indemnity will be paid for each day of involuntary total or involuntary partial suspension of business caused solely by labor disturbance.

Of special significance, however, is a further provision, that, in lieu of a deductible, as stated above, it could be agreed to reimburse for expenses incurred to prevent or reduce total or partial suspension of business for such season. In other words, all expenses incurred in the prevention of a strike, in the hiring of strikebreakers and the engaging in any of the unlimited, nefarious activities to block unionization, would be reimbursed by this insurance corporation.

The application points out that the insurance would not cover riot or injury, yet certain of the conditions under which it is necessary that the insured act in order to be eligible for payments are that they must (1) avoid the labor disturbance, if possible; (2) minimize it if it has occurred; and (3) resume full operations as promptly as possible.

Labor disturbance is defined to include all types of strike, including sympathetic, all types of picketing, and all types of boycott.

The California State Federation of Labor, through its legal department, has filed a protest with the Insurance Commissioner that this is not one of the permissible types of insurance allowed under the Insurance Code of the State of California, and that it is contrary to public policy. A request has also been made to submit arguments in writing, as well as orally, to substantiate this position.

## Salmon Canning Faces Paralysis

Seattle. — Paralysis of the Alaska salmon canning industry loomed as an employers' stall caused a breakdown in negotiations with seven AFL, CIO, and unaffiliated unions here.

The salmon packers refused to bargain with Local 7, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers (CIO) on grounds that an independent organization, the Seafood Workers Union, has requested an NLRB election to determine jurisdiction. Unions backing the CIO cannery workers are Lodge 79, International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated), five CIO locals, and a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL).

## Teamsters Win 2 NLRB Elections

Members of Steel, Paper House, and Chemical Drivers' Local 578, employed at Keltie Products, Inc., Los Angeles, overwhelmingly voted the union shop as a condition of employment under the Taft-Hartley Act, in an NLRB election recently. It was a landslide victory for the Teamsters—35 to 1.

Local 578 won another NLRB election—100 per cent—when all employees of the Earl M. Jorgensen firm voted for the union shop.

## BETTER GOODS AIM OF UNION

Chicago. — Members of Local 241 of the AFL's Chemical Workers Union are co-operating with an employer in setting up "quality production committees" of union and management representatives.

Samuel Laderman, president of the local, reported that the committees had been established in all shops of the company "for the promotion of first-class merchandise."

The union head explained that the union members had voted to send thousands of letters to AFL organizations throughout the country "recommending our 100 per cent union high quality products to them."

"We are happy to report," Laderman said, "that our program of co-operation in the matter of quality merchandise has resulted in full employment, including overtime, and the company has begun to hire new workers. Further, the company has granted its workers wage increases of 10 cents an hour."

Included also in the agreement Laderman explained, is a bonus plan for all departments which has averaged 15 cents an hour for employees in some departments previously; a minimum hiring rate for new employees of 95 cents an hour, and a union health and welfare fund to which the company pays \$1 per worker per week. This fund provides a \$500 death benefit policy for each worker, and 91 days annual hospitalization for each employee who is ill or injured.

## LABOR IN U.S. TOPS BRITISH

Industry leaders have proclaimed many times of late that American workers are not producing what they are capable of doing.

Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that gross national output has increased from \$400 per capita in 1889 to \$1,200 per capita in 1947, an increase of 300 per cent.

The National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' research organization, recently reported that American workers out-produced British workers by from 26 to 100 per cent in various fields.

## AFL Oak Ridge Row Reaches Conciliators

Washington — Negotiations between the Carbide and Sarban Chemical Corporation and the Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL) of Oak Ridge, Tenn., have been put in the hands of two top men in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. After an all-day meeting here March 1, FMCS Director Cyrus Ching announced that Assistant Director William N. Margolis and Clyde M. Mills will sit in on negotiations for a contract at the Oak Ridge laboratory. Involved in the discussions are terms of employment and working conditions of some 700 to 800 production workers and 200 physicists.

## CONSTRUCTION RECORDS FALL

Washington, D. C. — Total building expenditures for 1947 were nearly \$15,000,000,000 and broke all records for construction spending, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

For 1948, the BLS forecast even greater activity which will exceed the dollar value of 1947 construction by nearly \$200,000,000.

The dollar value of construction work in 1947, including minor building repairs, was 28 per cent higher than in 1946, and nosed out the 1942 expenditures by 6 per cent. However, the busy war year 1942 still holds the record for employment in the building industry.

**28 PER CENT HIGHER**  
Despite the high dollar volume, physical volume of new construction was only 7 per cent over 1946 figures.

An average of 1,733,000 workers was employed in 1947, with a peak of 1,904,000 reached in September. Unlike 1947, when there was a slight dip in construction activity in the spring, the year just starting is expected by BLS to move steadily toward new marks.

"Approximately 2,150,000 workers will be employed by construction contractors next September, expected peak month of construction activity in 1948," the Bureau said.

**DEMAND**  
As a result of unprecedented demand, easing of credit for home construction, and greater availability of materials and labor, private builders poured close to \$5 billion into new nonfarm housing in 1947, 55 per cent more than in 1946. The physical volume of work put in place was 22 per cent higher than in 1946, when costs are adjusted to the 1939 level.

After a spring slump, commercial construction advanced rapidly in the summer and autumn months, but 1947 expenditures of \$883 million failed by 20 per cent to equal the unusually large dollar volume for 1946. Despite a gradual leveling off in 1947, industrial construction expenditures for the year (\$1.7 billion) were at practically the 1946 peacetime high.

## 12,600 Workers Off Payrolls

San Francisco. — Manufacturing employment in California decreased seasonally in January, according to Paul Scharenberg, director of Industrial Relations. Preliminary tabulations by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research indicate that the number of production workers in state manufacturing plants declined to 467,700 in January, from 480,300 the preceding month. A year ago 470,200 wage earners were at work in these industries.

The report states that despite a drop of approximately 9,000 in the non-durable goods industries division between December and January, the current employment level in this group of industries is at the highest January total on record.

Non-durable goods plants employed 198,900 wage earners this January, compared with 196,800 in January, 1947.

A seasonal decline in lumber and decreases in the machinery and electrical equipment groups brought production worker employment in durable goods industries to an estimated 268,000 in January, from 272,100 in December. The January level was 4,600 below that of a year ago.

Most of the decrease during the past year has been concentrated in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Excluding these two groups, employment in the remainder of the durable goods division was 4,200 higher in January of this year than in January, 1947.

## French, Italian Unions Shun Parley in London

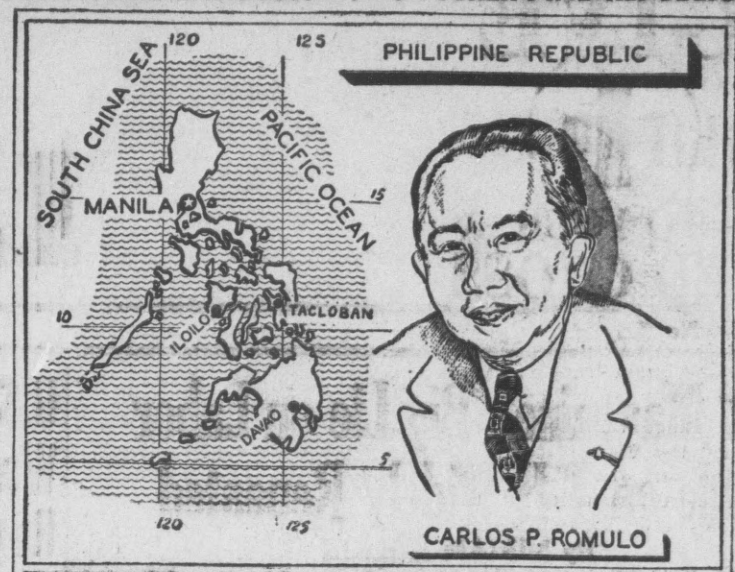
Zagreb, Yugoslavia (ALN). — The main labor federations of France and Italy have refused to attend the British-sponsored parley of unions involved in the Marshall Plan in London. General Secretary Louis Saillant of the World Federation of Trade Unions revealed here.

Saillant, visiting here at the invitation of the United Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, said his announcement was based on talks with General Secretary Benoit Frachon of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and General Secretary Giuseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL).

## Increases in Prices Up Values of Production

Washington, D. C. — "National production" hit a new peak of \$230 billion in 1947, a rise of 13 per cent over 1946. "National income" also set a record, rising from \$178 billion in 1946 to \$203 billion in 1947. But, explains a Department of Commerce report, both production and income were measured in dollars, and the rises were mainly caused by increasing prices.

## U.N. Facts and Faces . . . PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC



Some 7000 islands, the largest in the Malay Archipelago, make up the 115,000 square miles of the Philippine Republic. Made a Spanish colony after its discovery by Magellan on his globe-circling voyage, the area became a possession of the United States in 1898 and gradually was granted an increasing degree of self-government, until it became independent in 1946. With a long coastline dotted with harbors, trade is important to her 18,000,000 people. Sugar, coconut products, tobacco, gold and materials from her dense forests are the backbone of the Philippine economy. The Philippine Republic's permanent representative to the United Nations is General Carlos P. Romulo. Her flag has blue and red stripes and a golden sun and three stars.

## BRITISH CATERING WORKERS WIN MINIMUM WAGE CHARTER

Waiters, cooks, chambermaids and other workers in Britain's hotels and restaurants have just obtained an industrial charter entitling them to minimum wages, paid holidays and overtime rates.

The new order, made by Britain Ministry of Labor under the Catering Wages Act, is estimated to affect about 8,000 establishments and some 100,000 workers. It is, however, no more than a continuation of a drive to improve standards in the catering industry, which has been going on since World War II ended.

In the Catering Wages Act machinery was laid down for obtaining agreed standards throughout the industry.

The first step was to apply minimum standards to about 150,000 workers employed in the canteens of government departments, factories, mines, shipyards and other industrial establishments. Next, cafes, teashops and non-residential licensed premises or, as they are nominally called in Britain, "pubs," were dealt with.

Now the licensed restaurants and hotels have been brought into the scheme.

The conditions now applied to hotels and licensed restaurants lay down minimum standards for bringing catering workers well up to the level of industrial workers. Cooks, at £7.10.0 (\$30) will earn as much as a machinist. A waiter at £5. (\$20) will be little worse off as a miner, particularly if he continues to receive tips. The unskilled workers, cloakroom attendants, cleaners, chambermaids, all earn round about the minimum for unskilled or semi-skilled work in other industries. Moreover, a 48-hour week with overtime rates and paid holidays, are all guaranteed.

Any employer failing to pay the legal rate is subject to prosecution, but clearly the job of enforcement will have to rest with the workers themselves. Government inspectors will make periodical visits, but they will not be able to cover more than a fraction of the establishments affected by the order. That is why the need for trade union organization among catering workers remains as urgent as ever. A number of unions, including catering workers in their memberships, have divided Britain among them and are now engaged on the job of seeing that the advantages gained from the Catering Act are utilized fully.

In the pre-war years, the catering industry was one of the most sweated in Britain. There was hardly any control in the number of hours; wages were extremely low; in some cases workers relied solely on tips. Food and accommodation provided as part of wages were often scandalously bad. Those evils are now being swept away.

Webster says a signal is "that which incites to action." Which explains why many drivers have the way they do when some people give hand signals.

## Indonesian Truce Trio Report to U.N.



Having successfully helped to negotiate a truce in the recent conflict between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic in the East Indies, the United Nations Security Council's Committee of Good Offices is back at U.N. headquarters, writing its final report. Putting final touches on the historic document are (left to right) Dr. Frank P. Graham of the United States, Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, Justice Richard C. Kirby of Australia, and T. G. Narayanan, chief secretary.



## PRINTERS LOSE IN WRIT BATTLE

Indianapolis.—The International Typographical Union (AFL) lost the first round of its fight against the request of Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, for a sweeping nationwide injunction restraining the union from engaging in alleged unfair labor practices.

Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert denied the union's motion to dismiss the suit and thereby upheld the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley law's injunctive processes.

The NLRB sought the injunction as a temporary measure until it takes action to determine whether the printers are actually breaking the law by engaging in certain practices dubbed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association as unfair. Board attorneys expect that an injunction would halt the 14 strikes now going on in newspaper plants over the nation.

Judge Swygert held in a 5,500-

## Hartley Asks More Labor Union Curbs

New York City.—Representative Fred A. Hartley is not satisfied with the stringent anti-labor provisions contained in the Taft-Hartley law.

Speaking before an employer group here, he urged two major changes in existing labor legislation: (1) to include labor, with some exceptions, under the anti-trust and restraint of trade provisions of the Sherman and Clayton acts, and (2) to make interference with those who want to work unlawful.

word opinion that: (1) Section 10-J of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the government to seek injunctive relief, is constitutional, and (2) that the NLRB has authority to delegate to its general counsel the power to institute injunction suits.

NLRB officials in Washington said Judge Swygert's decision was the first that ruled specifically on the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act's injunctive processes.

## TRY IT SOMETIME



a.r.  
"Can't you convince our workers that unions are un-American, monopolistic organizations out to destroy free labor?"

## PROPAGANDA: GOOD OR BAD?

By GLADYS CARTER

New York.—Most people won't eat poison. Neither would Fred Kelly's dog, whose story was told by Dr. Clyde R. Miller, associate professor of education at Columbia University Teachers' College and founder of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis.

Miller met Kelly's dog, Shep, at a dinner party. Shep got hungry and Kelly tossed him a piece of meat. Just as Shep started to eat, Kelly yelled "Poison!" and Shep dropped the meat just like a human would.

The meat, of course, was not poison, but the word had a bad association for Shep, whose master had developed in him an automatic reaction to the word by the simple process of conditioning. Over a period of time, whenever Shep started to eat, Kelly took the food from his mouth, rapped him over the muzzle and said: "Poison!" After the 67th time all Kelly had to do was to say "Poison" and Shep, associating the word with discomfort, dropped the meat.

Today, Miller explained, millions of people are reacting just like Shep to "poison" words like union, strike, un-American, dictator, red, iron curtain, and disloyal. This technique of associating a word with evil and then employing it against all adversaries is just one of many propaganda devices used to sell people everything from Listerine to World War III, says Miller, who is probably the country's foremost authority on propaganda techniques.

### GOOD NOR BAD

Propaganda—sometimes considered a "bad" word—is neither good nor bad in itself, Miller explained. Propaganda can be used for either good or bad purposes. The important thing is that people recognize propaganda, subject it to close scrutiny and then decide independently whether it is true or false.

A publicity drive to raise money for a cancer foundation and a campaign to convince the public that all union leaders are foreign agents are both propaganda. The test which must be applied to both, says Miller, is: "Who is the propagandist? Whose interests does he serve? What does he mean by the words he uses? What ends would he gain if he got the response he desired?"

Propaganda for a good cause when subjected to such scrutiny will serve to intensify the reader's or listener's belief in the cause, Miller points out, while propaganda for evil will be exposed in the process.

Miller lays heavy stress on the need to analyze word meanings. "Take for example," he says, "an abstract word like 'freedom.' One must ask: Freedom for whom to do what?"

Another example, he says, is the oft-repeated term "police state." In fact, Miller asserts, every state is a police state because all employ police power. "The term 'police state' is used to discredit a government which makes use of police power in a manner which the propagandist wishes disapproved. On the other hand, if he approves such use of police power, he is likely to use the terms 'law and order.' The question to ask is: In whose interest is the police power exercised?"

The "poison" word technique is particularly successful, Miller says, because it plays on everybody's desire to find a magic formula for success. Want romance? Your success is blocked by B.O. Use Lifebuoy. Want sirloin steak on your table? Your success is blocked by price control. Abolish OPA.

The argument on steaks was the very one used by the National Association of Manufacturers in 1946 when it proclaimed in nationwide ads that the end of OPA would result in an abundance of low-cost food. "Are we getting steaks?" asks Miller. "Not so you can notice it."

### One Million Raised For Palestine Jews

New York.—More than \$1 million to be sent to Palestine Jews was raised at an emergency conference here Feb. 29, backed by AFL and CIO unions.

### Happy as the Strike Is Long



These Minneapolis kids play on school steps as their teachers strike for higher wages and against a Board of Education decision to cut the school term by four weeks as an economy measure. Many students have turned up on picketlines to help the American Federation of Teachers (AFL) win the fight for decent living standards.

## BLDG. TRADES COUNCIL MINUTES

Meeting called to order by Chairman Ray Isakson at 8:45 p.m. Roll showed 22 delegates from nine local unions present. Minutes of the previous meeting February 5, 1948, read and approved.

Minutes of Executive Board meeting February 11, 1948, read and approved. Minutes of the Executive Board meeting February 19, 1948, read and approved.

### COMMUNICATIONS

A letter from the State Federation of Labor concerning each local setting up a hiring hall so that unemployed members may qualify for state unemployment benefits, read and filed. A letter from the State Building Trades Council concerning the interim committee noted. Minutes of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council noted and filed. Minutes of the Monterey Central Labor Council February 3 read and filed. A letter from the Building Trades Department in reference to the American Cancer Society read and filed. Two weekly news letters noted. A letter from the State Building Trades Council concerning a report from P. H. McCarthy, read and filed. A letter from the State Federation of Labor concerning a school to be held at Asilomar July 5-11, read and filed. A letter requesting we send two delegates to a meeting of the Congressional District read and tabled. A letter of resignation from Brother Rial read and filed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we refer the letter concerning the school to be held at Asilomar to the respective locals. It was moved, seconded and carried we send the business agent to the school to be held at Asilomar and a check drawn to cover tuition. Moved, seconded and carried we table the letter asking that we send two delegates to Santa Barbara. Moved, seconded and carried that we accept Brother Rial's letter of resignation. Brother Fales of the Electricians stated Brother Rial had co-operated in every way possible with L. U. 1072. Brother Bolin stated Painters No. L. U. 272 had received 100 per cent co-operation from Brother Rial. Brother Foster stated Brother Rial had co-operated with Sheetmetal L. U. 304 more than any Building Trades business agent we have ever had in this district.

All bills were read and ordered paid.

### REPORTS OF UNIONS

Brickmasons No. 16—Brother Houde reported good attendance, signed up two apprentices. Carpenters No. 1323—Brother Bethards reported good meeting, four new members.

Electricians No. 1072—Brother Fales reported routine meeting, much discussion on pension plan.

Laborers No. 690—Brother Casati reported routine meeting.

Lathers No. 122—Brother French reported good meeting, two new apprentices; all men working.

Painters No. 272—Brother Bolin reported good meeting, much discussion on the type of paint to be used as a primer at Fort Ord. Reports the paint is very poisonous and dangerous to use.

Plasterers No. 337—Brother Ingram reported good meeting. Some members out of work.

Plumbers No. 62—Brother Long reported good meeting. Need more journeymen.

Roofers No. 50—Brother Smith reported no meeting.

Sheetmetal No. 304—Brother Alsop reported good attendance, two new apprentices registered. Need more journeymen.

### BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT

Brother Rial reported on a job of corrugated iron in Seaside. Brother Bolin reported quite a few men unemployed. Brother Thomas reported several new jobs started.

### NEW BUSINESS

It was moved, seconded and carried that we allow the parochial school on Central Avenue to work the various members on Saturday with the consent of the contractors on the job providing the services are donated. It was moved, seconded and carried that we notify all locals we will accept nominations for business agent to be selected the first meeting on March 4, 1948. It was moved, seconded and carried that the lock be changed on the filing cabinet and only one key made due to the fact that various records have been taken by unauthorized persons. It was moved, seconded and carried we send a letter asking E. G. McMeaham to assign several more registrars of voters to the Monterey district for the convenience of the voting public. It was moved, seconded and carried that we send a letter to Local 304 concerning the retention of Brother Alsop as a delegate.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Brother French reported on the Congressional District meeting.

Brother Evans on the standing of the various locals, reported the financial statement has been brought up to date. Several locals have been slow about paying the per-capita tax, a period of several months sometimes elapsing between payments.

There being no further business to transact we adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
HARRY FOSTER, Rec. Sec.

## Inland Boatmen Switch to AFL

Seattle.—The Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific has voted to disaffiliate from the CIO and rejoin the AFL, union spokesmen announced here. Both propositions carried by a 6 to 1 majority in a referendum vote among the union's 4,000 members.

"IBU will continue to operate on a basis of complete autonomy and self-rule in its relationships with employers and other unions," Captain John M. Fox, union president, said. He added that the change in affiliation would in no way "alter the policies of the IBU or affect its previous friendly relations with other union groups regardless of affiliation."

The IBU was affiliated with the AFL until it broke away in 1937 to join the newly-formed CIO. In addition to his IBU post, Fox is business agent of Local 6, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL).

The revolt of the southern government looks like the usual election year storm in a mint julep.

## FOOD PROCESSING NEEDS MORE HELP

Washington, D. C.—A broad picture of national food production goals for 1948 and steps being taken to supply farm and food-processing labor to achieve them was placed before the Special Farm Labor Committee of the United States Employment Service at a recent meeting in the Department of Labor.

Representatives of agriculture and food processing from each state and representatives of national farm and food processing organizations were told by Robert C. Goodwin, director of USES, that the need for all-out farm production and for labor to grow, harvest and process crops would be as great or greater than it had ever been in peacetime.

Goodwin estimated that the public Employment Service system with its 1800 local offices and 2700 part-time offices would be called upon to make 3,800,000 farm and food processing placements this year.

## \$800 Minimum Pay Increase Asked

Washington, D. C.—AFL President William Green has urged Congress to grant an immediate \$800 minimum salary increase to federal employees to compensate for the increase in living costs.

In testimony before a House of Representatives committee considering various proposals for the adjustment of federal salaries, Green declared the pay boost is necessary to maintain American standards and to bring the buying power of federal employees up to present market conditions.

In addition to the \$800 minimum increase, the AFL leader said that higher increases should be granted "where warranted by more responsible work."

Automobile engine efficiency may be seriously affected unless the air cleaner is serviced at regular intervals, says the California Automobile Association.

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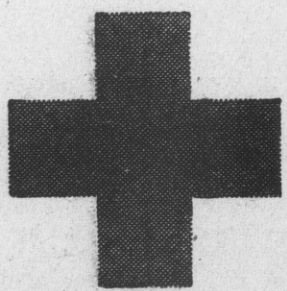
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## STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN: THERE ARE JOKERS IN OPINION POLLS

Of all the propaganda now being distributed in defense of the Taft-Hartley Act, that best liked by employers everywhere is an article reprinted from Look Magazine.

Look reported the results of one of those supposedly impartial public opinion polls through which it made the discovery that American working men and women really like the major features of the Taft-Hartley Act, even though they dislike the law itself.

This finding by the Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, N. J., was so popular with the National Association of Manufacturers that the N.A.M. News reprinted it in full, praising Dr. Claude Robinson, president of Opinion Research, as "a research pioneer."

The Look article, N.A.M. said, is based on "conservative, established public opinion sampling techniques."

To help our readers better understand this type of propaganda, we are this week reprinting here a careful analysis of the Look poll. The analysis was prepared by the staff of The Machinist, weekly publication of the International Association of Machinists.

Look itself explained how this poll was taken in the following words:

"We talked with union members and non-union employees, with skilled, other manual and white-collar workers... we interviewed only persons who are employed and who live in cities of 25,000 population or more."

Each worker was asked if he had ever heard of the Taft-Hartley Law and those who said they had were then asked this question:

"Do you think Congress should have passed the bill or not?"

Look's tabulation showed the following results: 54 per cent said "no," 31 per cent said "yes," and 15 per cent had no opinion.

Next, Look said, it wanted to find out what features of the law were most unpopular so it asked each worker 10 additional questions, each purporting to be a simple, non-technical statement of a major provision of the Taft-Hartley Law. In each case the person questioned was not told that the questions were related to the Taft-Hartley Law.

When Look averaged the replies to these questions, it found that 73 per cent of those questioned said they favored all of the 10 proposals and Look and Dr. Robinson, therefore concluded:

"On the basis of our investigation, it seems clear... that the American worker favors what is in the Taft-Hartley Law, but doesn't know it."

In order to see whether American working men and women are as glib as Look made them out, The Machinist examined the ten questions for jokers. Here are its findings:

1. Look's pollsters asked: "Do you favor a law to 'require unions to give 60 days' notice before they can go on strike'?"

The Taft-Hartley Act does much more than this question implies. It denies unions the right to strike unless they have given notice 60 days in advance to both Federal and state mediation agencies, thus giving the employer two months to prepare to defeat the strikers. The effect of this provision is to require all unions, in self-protection, to file strike notices as a matter of course when negotiations begin—whether they intend to strike or not.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law that will encourage unions to file strike notices before beginning negotiations, whether or not they believe the dispute can be adjusted peacefully?

2. Look's pollsters asked: "Do you favor a law 'to give the company the right to sue the union if the union breaks its contract'?"

In at least 35 states the company had the right under state law to sue a union, or anyone else, for breach of contract. The Taft-Hartley Act gives the company the right to bring suit against a union in Federal courts regardless of the size of the damages claimed. The result is to encourage the company to sue the union, by permitting it to shop around between state and federal courts for an anti-labor judge.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law that encourages employers to take court action against the union?

3. Look's pollsters asked: "Do you favor a law 'to allow employers to talk to the workers or promise rewards for not joining'?"

The Taft-Hartley Act permits the employer to call meetings on company time and compel attendance. The employer can defame unions without violating the law. Under the Act, the employer can make deliberately false statements about the union.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law that gives the company the right to call compulsory meetings and force employees to listen to anti-union speeches?

4. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor "a law to require unions to make reports on the money they take in and what they spend it for?"

This section of the Taft-Hartley Act was framed deliberately to force unions to publicize their weakness when their treasuries are low, and their subservience when their treasuries are substantial. The weak financial report is an invita-

tion to the employer to launch an all-out attack on the union either through expensive and costly court suits or resistance to bargaining demands.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law that will advertise the financial weakness of small unions, thus notifying to the employer of the correct timing for an attempt to break the union?

5. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "to prevent Communists from holding offices in unions?"

The Taft-Hartley Act does not prevent Communists from holding any office in the union. The Act does require all union officers to swear that they are not Communists before the union is permitted to use the National Labor Relations Board.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law which penalizes an entire union's membership when a single union official fails to sign a non-Communist affidavit?

6. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "to prohibit unions from spending money or making contributions in connection with political campaigns for federal offices?"

The Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the expenditure of any trade union funds for political purposes, including the publication in union newspapers of the voting records of members of Congress.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law which prohibits a trade union spending any of its funds to support or oppose a candidate for public office, including the publication of the voting records of Congressmen?

7. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "to allow the check-off only if the worker agrees in writing?"

The Taft-Hartley Act requires that each individual union member must sign a check-off authorization before his dues can be deducted automatically—whether or not the local union has approved such a deduction by majority vote of its membership and whether or not the employer has agreed to make the deductions.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law that makes it more difficult for a union to collect dues from its members?

8. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "to forbid a company to have a union shop until a majority of all the workers vote in favor of it?"

The Taft-Hartley Act prohibits an all-union shop unless a majority of those covered by the agreement vote for it. Under the law as written anyone who fails to vote in the election because of sickness or negligence is counted as a "no" vote. Nowhere else in the United States are citizens penalized because of the failure of others to vote. Congress, itself, adopts laws by a majority of those present and voting, not by a majority of the entire Congress.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law forbidding a company to have a union shop unless a majority of all eligible voters, and not merely a majority of those voting, declare in favor of it?

9. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "to outlaw the closed shop?"

The Taft-Hartley Act ignores the traditional right of union members to refuse to work alongside strike-breakers and non-union free riders who accept the benefits of unionism without accepting any of the responsibility for them.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law compelling union members to work with strike-breakers and free riders?

10. Look's pollster's asked: Do you favor a law "that, in industries considered vital to the country's welfare, allows the Government to get a court order preventing a strike for several months while settlements are being attempted?"

The Taft-Hartley Act empowers the Government to intervene in disputes involving the public welfare only by taking the side of the employer. The law requires the Government to obtain an injunction forcing men to work for the profit of their employer at wages the men have decided are too low.

Look should have asked: Do you favor a law which would force men to work in disputes involving the public interest without at the same time penalizing the employer?

11. Look's pollster's stopped at 10 carefully handpicked questions. Here are a few questions which apply to the Taft-Hartley Act which Look did not ask. Would you favor a law which:

Gives employer charges against labor unions priority over all union charges against employers?

Urges union members to vote on the employer's last offer, but makes no provision for the stockholders voting on the union's last offer?

Substitutes damages suits for grievance procedure?

Permits employers to petition for elections before a union has completed its organizing campaign?

Vests in one person the power to determine when the weight of

## NAM CRUSADE TO RAP LABOR

Kingston, N. Y. — Warning that a great anti-labor crusade utilizing the restrictive provisions of the Taft-Hartley law is yet to come, Harold C. Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor, urged trade unionists to redouble their efforts in exposing the labor-smashing intent of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Speaking before a gathering of labor union members here, Hanover said: "The real purpose behind the Taft-Hartley law, NAM's purpose and that of every group sharing its hatred of labor, was to lay the foundation for an all-out effort to smash, once and for all, the labor movement in this country. Everything in NAM's record confirms this charge. Nothing in its past performance supports a denial."

Denouncing irresponsible labor leaders who, by their actions, aroused the public against the cause of labor and thereby brought on the Taft-Hartley law and other restrictive legislation, Hanover declared:

"Yes, it was the public that gave us this law. Let us not fool ourselves. The Gallup poll, which can be accepted as the most unbiased and reliable of public opinion polls, showed the public overwhelmingly in favor of legislation to 'curb' labor unions at the time the Taft-Hartley bill was pending in Congress."

Urging co-operation and teamwork among organized labor to win back favorable public opinion, Hanover declared:

"We have a good cause—a cause that is good for all the American people. But we've taken for granted everything we have achieved in the past. We have laid down on the job of selling the true story of labor to the one potential buyer whose purchase of our story can make us; whose refusal to buy can break us—he the American public."

## FIGHT FOR PEACE

"I pledge myself to support a world organization to promote peace. Our foreign policy of supporting reaction all over the world on a unilateral basis has weakened and undermined and almost destroyed the United Nations. I would be untrue to the people who elected me if I took any action other than the one I have chosen."

He recalled that FDR once deplored a situation of presenting voters a choice "between a Republican Tweedle Dum and a Democratic Tweedle Dummer." The Idahoan said that he, like Roosevelt, could not stay in the party "which has betrayed the principles in which I believe. Happily in 1948 we have a place to go where we can actively carry on the fight. I am going to cast my lot with Henry Wallace in his brave and gallant fight for peace."

"I am convinced that Henry Wallace is the only leader capable of ending the cold war and re-establishing even the beginnings of international good will. He is the only leader of sufficient stature to aspire to the presidency who has not sought the cheap applause of the reactionary press by blaming all our troubles on Russia. He is the only leader we can put forward who has the confidence of people everywhere."

Speaking of his freedom from old party shackles in the coming campaign, Taylor declared: "Now I will be free to fight this bi-partisan coalition and all its workers: Taft-Hartley—universal military training—this drive toward war—high prices and racial discrimination and suppression of civil liberties."

"I know that I am going to feel good in the realization that I am not teamed up with the big city bosses, Kelly, Hague, Flynn, Curley, Pendergast... I do feel good because I can come out swinging for the things in which I believe without fear of stepping on the prejudices or privileges of some unsavory associate... no Pauleys, no oil, no Wall Street, no generals, no privileged few."

Taylor said he wanted it very clear that the new party "will join in trying to elect those Democrats and those few Republicans who are liberals. There should be no futile effort to split the progressive vote by introduction of a new party congressional candidate in those contests. Certainly, where the old party candidates are hopeless the new party should fight to select its own candidates."

Touching on the lesser-evil theory of the Democratic party held by "many liberals and labor leaders," Taylor said he is positive "those sincere but temporarily mistaken leaders will be unable to resist the clean, clear-cut appeal of the new party and will join us."

"But even if some leaders refuse to change their position for reasons of pride or prestige, I am confident the workers, the average Americans who crave peace in the world and a square deal at home will follow their own convictions and help insure the victory of this crusade in behalf of the common man."

The pace that kills is often the pace set by the running pedestrian who heedlessly dashes out into traffic lanes, warns the California State Automobile Association.

Almost 40 per cent of the motor vehicles produced in this country since 1900 are on highways today.

the Government shall be pitted against a union, with no right of appeal to higher authorities? Permits the Government to interfere in collective bargaining by preventing labor and management from reaching voluntary agreements that they find mutually desirable?

Gives the company the right to enlist the aid of a government agency to keep his men at work when there is no question of a national emergency?

COMMENT. — Dr. Robinson's technique — which Look bought — is to ask an innocent question and then leap to the conclusion that the answer fits the not-so-innocent Taft-Hartley Act. That law can not be justified by asking a few plausible questions which overlook the context of the provision as used in the law. After analyzing Look's findings, The Machinist could only conclude that American working people are much more aware of what's in the Taft-Hartley Act than Look's editors.

## TAYLOR JOINS WITH WALLACE IN 1948 RACE

Washington. — Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) told the nation he must support Henry A. Wallace for the presidency in 1948 to be true to his mandate of carrying out the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The vigorous former cowboy and showman, just short of 44, had long been looked on by Wallace as an "ideal choice" as a vice presidential running mate in his independent race for the presidency. Taylor made a name for himself while in the senate by his slashing attack on the late Theodore Bilbo as Republicans sparred on the issue of seating the corrupt polltaxer.

He was also a militant opponent of the Taft-Hartley law and took part in the talkathon of June 20-21, 1947, which prevented the senate from voting to override President Truman's veto of the slave law before the body had a chance to consider the White House message.

Saying that he is throwing in his lot with Wallace, Taylor declared: "I am not leaving the Democratic party, it left me. Wall Street and the military have taken over. I received a mandate from the people of Idaho to carry out the policies of President Roosevelt in the Senate." (Taylor was elected in 1944.)

"I pledge myself to support a world organization to promote peace. Our foreign policy of supporting reaction all over the world on a unilateral basis has weakened and undermined and almost destroyed the United Nations. I would be untrue to the people who elected me if I took any action other than the one I have chosen."

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## PROHIBITION: WILL IT COME?

(Following is the second of a series of articles prepared for this paper by J. Herschell Morgan, vice president of the California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees, and also secretary of San Jose Bartenders 577, the articles summarizing efforts of prohibitionists to establish "local option" in the state.—THE EDITOR.)

By J. H. MORGAN

It will be apparent that the ill-founded and illegal attempts of certain parts of the industry to evade this provision have been the principal sources of current Dry propaganda.

In the face of growing public disfavor, these same interests have and are continuing to endeavor to raise money from on-sale licensees and groups of same to further such disservice to the entire alcoholic beverage industry.

In fact, their open and brazen efforts have played directly into the hands of the organized Drys, even to the extent that certain such individuals have co-operated with and appeared publicly with paid temperance organization representatives at the expense of those endeavoring to engage in business on a legal basis.

Perhaps the best expression as to the purposes of alcoholic beverage control in California can be found in the short title of the Act, as:

Sec. 1. This act shall be deemed an exercise of the police powers of the State, for the protection of the safety, welfare, health, peace and morals of the people of the State; to eliminate the evils of unlicensed and unlawful manufacture, selling and disposing of alcoholic beverages and to promote temperance in the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages; and it is hereby declared that the subject matter of this act involves to the highest degree the economic, social and moral well-being and the safety of the State and of all its people; and all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

Since enactment the law has resulted in the following license collections:

Net revenue from 1933 to Aug. 31, 1947—\$81,758,710.22. Paid to California counties—\$20,439,677.55. Paid to California cities—\$20,439,677.55.

From July 1, 1935, to July 31, 1947, the law has resulted in the following excise tax collections for the State of California:

Distilled spirits excise tax—\$136,491,059.00. Beer and wine excise tax—\$33,529,007.00. Total net excise tax—\$170,020,066.00.

On the license fee collections alone, California cities and counties can anticipate an annual collection of \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000, share equally.

The State Board has maintained a policy of restricting general on-sale licenses to no more than one (1) per each 1000 population.

The population quotient has not been used in issuance of beer licenses, which have been unrestricted. The vast majority of "beer only" licenses are held by grocery stores, the majority of "wine and beer only" off-sale licenses are also in grocery or drug stores, and "wine and beer only" on-sale licenses are in restaurants.

As of May 1, 1947, there were 36,726 unadulterated retail alcoholic beverage licenses in California. Any increases to this date would be slight and would not affect the overall picture.

Licenses issued are as follows: Off sale—Wine and beer only, 10,090; general license, 9228.

On Sale—Beer only, 4626; wine and beer only, 4626; general license, 8380.

By simple addition there appears to be nearly 39,000 licenses but the 2046 establishments which hold two licenses, both off-sale and on-sale, reduce the net figure to 36,726.

There is no question that many bad licenses were issued in the first two years after repeal, but since 1935 the liquor control division has grown steadily more severe in its requirements for licensing and the follow-up regulation of licensees.

By mid-1941 it became apparent that California was undergoing a great influx of civilian personnel in war industries, as well as steady increases in military personnel.

After Pearl Harbor, the trend of 1941 was multiplied many times to the complete disruption of normal conditions in scores of California communities. Lack of housing and adequate entertainment facilities threw a dangerous load on hotels and the tavern business, which throughout the State, wherever military establishments or war industries were located, served as a gathering or focus point for many undesirable.

When the Army and Navy asked for support in its disciplinary problems, our unions throughout the State of California and the State Board of Equalization responded with full and immediate co-operation. Our unions and the workers went all out with a program to help win the war on the home front, support which the armed forces recognized with the deepest appreciation.

In 1942 the Joint Army and Navy Disciplinary Control Boards

## State Goods Worth 114 Million Sold U.S.

Supplies and materials valued at \$113,830,168 were furnished for the federal government by 709 California manufacturers and dealers under the Public Contracts Act during the last three months of 1947. John R. Dille, regional director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Department of Labor, announces.

The principal commodities covered by the contracts included asphalt, coal and petroleum products, \$26,150,720; aircraft commodities, \$58,094,437; and food and kindred products, \$12,520,289.

The Public Contracts Act, Dille pointed out, applies to government contracts in amounts above \$10,000. Compliance by manufacturers and dealers with the act's minimum wage, overtime pay, health, safety, child labor and convict labor provisions is checked by inspectors of the divisions, working in the eight western states, he explained.

Dille stressed the fact that the act provides for assessments against employment at the rate of \$10 per day for each day a boy under 16 or a girl under 18 years of age is employed in a government contract. In some cases of violations, he added, employers may be declared ineligible to receive government contracts for three years.

## Building Trades Back Hospital Fund in N.Y.

New York City—The AFL's Central Trades and Labor Council here unanimously endorsed the current New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Fund, when it passed a resolution to support the \$15,575,000 appeal.

were organized in both northern and southern California naval districts and all the various Army and Air Force Commands. The first united all-out co-operation with those boards came from our unions. Initial steps were taken around the conference tables in San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego with our unions proposing restrictions and changes in the hours of sale, to both protect the servicemen and stop absenteeism.

Amendments to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act were proposed to the Legislature of 1943 and passed promptly. Not only were the reduced hours of sale enforced by the State, but our unions worked constantly with the joint military boards in backing up the drive against offenders, not only to the end of the fighting war, but until the end of the national emergency.

Restoration of the 2 a.m. closing hours for licensed on-sale establishments was enacted by the 1947 Legislature, not as new legislation but as a return to the hours which existed prior to 1943. The move was requested urgently by tens of thousands of culinary workers, bartenders and musicians whose livelihoods were endangered.

True, the Drys used every means to convince their adherents and those neutral on the subject that this was a wedge against temperance. There were some within the industry who desired to keep the 12 midnight closing and corresponding restrictions for off-sale establishments. The Legislature was convinced, however, by the appeals of union labor in behalf of those whose jobs were in jeopardy. That was the deciding factor. Your organization was in the forefront of this fight at all times.

All branches of the armed forces in California are on record in their appreciation of the co-operation by both the State Board of Equalization and organized labor. Restricted hours, better policing, efforts to stamp out B-girls and other bad elements and a general awareness of the acute problem all contributed in keeping the industry "on limits."

Unlike most of the rest of the nation, the end of the war did not mean a return to normal population problems in California.



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ing the current month.

**MONTEREY**

**BAKERS 24**—Headquarters at Labor Tem-  
ple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Sec. 1,  
P. O. Box 1, Salinas, phone 6817.  
**BAKERS 896**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mon-  
days at 8 p.m., 301 Alvarado St.,  
Barker Shop, phone 8103; Sec. A. H.  
Thompson, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone  
4547.

**BARTENDERS 483**—Meets at 315 Alvar-  
ado St., 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m.  
Pres. Harvey E. Rose, 305 Gibson St.,  
Pacific Grove, phone 7270; Sec. J. C.  
Agt. Geo. L. Rice, office 315 Alvarado,  
phone 6734.

**BRICK MASONS 16**—Meets 2nd and 4th  
Fridays, 8:30 p.m., P. O. Box 1, P. O.  
Box 254, Watsonville, Fin. Sec. M. Real,  
154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 6745; Sec.  
Sec. Geo. Houde, 206 Carmel Ave., Pa-  
cific Grove, phone 7715.

**BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES**  
**COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY**  
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m.  
Pres. W. J. Dickinson, 201 Monroe St.,  
phone 8160; Sec. L. T. Long, Pacific  
Grove, phone P. O. Box 4292. Office at 4292.  
Alvarado St., phone 6744. Bus. Agt. Rich-  
ard "Dick" Rial, P. O. Box 611, phone  
6725. Mailing address, P. O. Box 611,  
hours 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**BUTCHERS 506** (Monterey Branch) —  
Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at  
8 p.m. Pres. Bob Beach, 488 Spencer  
St., phone 7804; Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward,  
1400 Gibson St., phone 3888; Bus. Rep.  
Dick Rial, 628 Pacific, phone 3888. Office  
at 315 Alvarado St., phone 1055, phone 6726.

**CARPENTERS 1233**—Meets 1st and 3rd  
Mondays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St.  
Pres. Grover Spencer, 488 Spencer  
St., phone 7804; Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward,  
1400 Gibson St., phone 3888; Bus. Rep.  
Dick Rial, 628 Pacific, phone 3888. Office  
at 315 Alvarado St., phone 1055, phone 6726.

**CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey)**  
Meets at 315 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. 1st  
and 3rd Mondays. Pres. R. A. Robinson,  
Sec. Treas. Wayne Edwards, 823  
Johnson Ave., phone 7821.

**ELECTRIC WORKERS 1072**—Meets 2nd  
Monday at House of Four Winds, Mon-  
terey, at 7:30 p.m. Pres. B. E. Crow, 243  
Pacific St., phone 8744; Fin. Sec. Andy  
Lazer, phone 6744; Bus. Agt. Leroy  
Hastey, phone 6520.

**ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39**—Meets 3rd  
Wednesday in Salinas. Pres. Frank Brant-  
ley, Sec. N. J. Carman, Mgr. C. C. Fitch,  
Bus. Agt. A. Christiansen, 483 Porter  
Bldg., San Jose, phone Columbia 8865-M.  
Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco,  
phone Ulster 1135.

**FISH CANNERY WORKERS**—Meets on  
call at headquarters. Pres. Joseph Perry,  
Rt. 1, Box 533, phone 427; Sec. Roy  
Lambrecht, 128 18th St., Pacific Grove,  
phone 9164. Bus. Agt. Les Caveny, Box  
215, Seaside, phone 822; Headquarters,  
320 Hoffman Ave., phone 871.

**FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)**—Meets  
monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union  
Hall. Pres. Horace Adams, 7713  
phone 8107; Sec. and Bus. Agt. John  
Civello, 927 Franklin St., phone 7713.  
Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone  
512.

**LABORERS 890**—Meets 2nd and 4th  
Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m.  
Pres. Perry Luce, 1251 David Ave., phone  
9549; Sec. Treas. and Bus. Agt. S. M.  
Thompson, P. O. Box 142, Office phone  
7713.

**LATHERS 463**—Meets in Salinas Labor  
Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres.  
Roy R. Benne, Hill St., Monterey, phone  
7713. Sec. Treas. Dean S. Slet-  
ter, 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Sa-  
linas 784.

**MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 132**—Pres.  
Harry M. Fox Jr., Sec. Herman R. Bach,  
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Monterey, phone Seaside 9740; Sec. W. S.  
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**PLASTERERS 827**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fri-  
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**PLUMBERS 62**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fri-  
days at 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres.  
Truman Scarlett, Sec. C. L. Walton, 1271  
Fourth St., phone 3125.  
**POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292**—Meets 1st  
Wednesday of month, Room 6, P. O. Bldg.,  
7:45 p.m. Pres. Glen Leidig, Box 355,  
Carmel, phone 1189-R. Sec. John Heidich,  
Carmel, Box, Monterey, phone 3506. Bus.  
Agt. Arthur Hamill, Box 6, Monterey,  
phone 7861.

**ROOFERS 50**—Meets 3rd Saturday at 9  
a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres.  
James M. Ray, 209 Carmel Ave., Pacific  
Grove, Sec. and Bus. Agt. Ralph A.  
Sutherland, Rt. 2, Box 441, Santa Cruz,  
phone S. C. 2090.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS 304**—Meets 1st  
Friday alternately at Monterey at 11:15  
Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pa-  
jaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over  
Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.) Pres.  
John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove,  
phone 7822; Sec. Treas. Dick Rial, 628  
Pacific, phone 3888. Fin. Sec. F. F.  
Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone  
1276-1. Bus. Agt. for Salinas area, E.  
McClure, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone  
6777. Bus. Agt. for Monterey, Dick Rial,  
628 Pacific, phone 3888.

**STEAM ENGINEERS (Monterey County)**  
Meets in Monterey 2nd Wednesday, 5 p.m.  
Fin. Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson  
Ave., Monterey, phone 7821.

**THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES and**  
**MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611**—  
Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30  
a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres.  
Art Reina, 2 Homestead Ave., phone Salinas  
9785; Bus. Agt. James Wilson, 228  
Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec.  
Dave Green, P. O. Box 384, Watsonville,  
phone Watsonville 357.

**GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSE-  
MEN and HELPERS 890**—Meets 1st Tues-  
day of each month at Carpenters Hall,  
422 N. Main St., at 8 p.m. Pres. Albert  
A. Harris, 247 Paloma, phone 5553; Sec.  
Peter A. Anderson, Bus. Agt. William G.  
Kenyon, 305 Long, phone 2-0497. Office,  
301 Alvarado, Monterey, phone 9053.

**SHOE POLISH CLAIMS**  
Declared 'All Wet'  
Washington. — The Federal  
Trade Commission ruled March  
2 that claims of the makers of  
Kiwi shoe polish that their polish  
makes shoes waterproof are all  
wet. The commission found that  
anyone depending on Kiwi polish  
in a rainstorm is likely to get his  
feet wet. By commission order,  
Lyons and Co., makers of Kiwi,  
must drop its advertising claim,  
"Kiwi, Thoroughly Waterproof  
Boot Polish."

**AFL-CIO Groups Drive**  
For Co-op in Michigan  
Muskegon, Mich. — Equal support  
for the Muskegon Co-operative  
Distribution Center and for a full-  
fledged co-op later is being ex-  
tended by the Greater Muskegon  
Trades and Labor Council (AFL)  
and the Port Cities CIO Council.

**With Local 890**  
**GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN**  
**AND HELPERS' UNION**  
**LOCAL 890**  
**Monterey County**  
Main and John Streets  
Salinas, California

Attention All Members: As explained in the last issue of  
this column you were advised that Coca Cola Bottling Com-  
pany of Salinas, which distributes Coca Cola and Acme Beer are  
unfair to your organization. This place is being picketed at the  
present time as it is unfair to Teamsters Union Local 890.

We wish to remind all our mem-  
bers as well as John Q. Public  
that 15 beverage companies han-  
dling everything except Coca Cola  
and Acme Beer are organized and  
paying decent wages and observ-  
ing decent hours and conditions  
under a signed contract. Those  
people merit your patronage.

In this column you will find a  
list of fair beverages, as well as  
other places of business fair to  
your union. We ask that your pa-  
tronage be governed accordingly.

**REMEMBER TO REGISTER**  
**NOW—TO VOTE IN '48**

**Fluid Milk Industry:** When you  
read this, a contract will perhaps  
have been signed between the uni-  
on and the Fluid Milk industry.

Negotiations have been contin-  
uing for several months and on  
Thursday, March 4, the mem-  
bership will meet to decide on the ac-  
ceptance or rejection of this agree-  
ment. Watch this column next  
week for results.

**REMEMBER THE TAFT-  
HARTLEY BILL**

Your union is picketing the  
Monterey County Liquor Company,  
located on Monterey Street in Sa-  
linas. This company discharged  
men for union activities. It has  
been brought to the attention of  
the National Labor Relations  
Board and charges have been pre-  
ferred. All of the brands that this  
company handles are being made  
known to all concerned. We ask  
all members of organized labor  
not to patronize this firm because  
of its unfair tactics. Bartenders  
and Retail Clerks take note.

**VOTE IN '48**

All members employed in the  
following industries please take  
note: Manufactured Milk, Produce  
Industry, Raiter Cannery, Shook  
Industry, Furniture and Freight,  
San Carlos Cab (Monterey), Bor-  
den Dairy (Soledad), Salinas Lum-  
ber Industry, Potato Chip Indus-  
try, Poultry Producers, and the  
Monterey County Beverage Indus-  
try. All of these industries are in  
some form of negotiations; you  
who work in these industries will  
be kept informed as to any pro-  
gress. When seeking information  
please contact your union office.

**LABOR HAS A DATE IN '48**

**Important — Ice Industry:** Your  
union shop committees are being  
called to a special meeting so that  
they may be informed of the uni-  
on shop elections that will be held  
in the Salinas Ice Industry, next  
Tuesday, March 16. This date may  
be changed, but in the meanwhile  
it is most important to remember  
that you and all of the men who  
work with you are eligible to vote.  
Make sure that you vote; the com-  
mittee you have appointed will  
give you specific direction as to  
the time, place and other infor-  
mation that you may request in  
regard to this most important  
meeting.

**REGISTER TO VOTE—NOW!**

**Tire Industry:** A tentative offer  
of 12½ cents has been made by  
this industry and will be recom-  
mended to the men involved soon.

**VOTE IN '48**

**Poultry Producers:** Negotiations  
are progressing. A small offer has  
been made which we feel was in-  
sufficient. Your statewide nego-  
tiating committee has arranged a  
meeting which should take place  
before this paper reaches you.  
You will be informed as to any  
progress.

**REMEMBER THE T-H ACT**

We wish to advise all members  
of this union, as well as all of or-  
ganized labor and its friends, that  
the Salinas and Carl's Cab Com-  
pany, Yellow and Checker Cab  
Companies, are working under  
signed agreements with this uni-  
on. All drivers are being paid a  
decent wage scale. Other cab  
companies do not warrant your  
patronage. When seeking cab ser-  
vice call Yellow or Checker, phone  
7337; or Salinas and Carl's, phone  
5565.

In purchasing gasoline, oil, tires,  
or wash jobs, patronize only the  
following places of business, which  
operate strictly union, and employ  
only union people under signed  
contracts: Firestone Stores at San  
Luis and Monterey Streets, Harry  
Rhoades Tire Shop, and Don Hultz  
Tire Shop.

All beverages being sold in  
stores, cocktail lounges and throu-  
shouses, cocktail lounges, and  
through the dispensaries are fair

**CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL MINUTES**

Meeting of March 2, 1948  
The meeting was called to order  
by Vice-President Robinson. The  
roll call showed the presence of 10  
delegates from eight locals. Regu-  
lar officers present were Vice-Pres-  
ident Robinson, Secretary-Treas-  
urer Edwards, and Sergeant-at-  
Arms Wilkerson. The minutes of  
the previous meeting were read  
and approved as read.

Brother Rice reported on the  
meeting at Santa Barbara of Feb.  
22. There were about 40 delegates  
present. Among those there were  
Secretary Haggerty, Lolita Cheney  
and Anthony Aguillo. The dele-  
gates sent a letter to Mr. McMillan  
and to the chairman of the Demo-  
cratic meeting that had endorsed  
Mr. McMillan for Congress, asking  
that the question of endorsement  
be reopened to give all interested  
groups a chance to be heard. (Later  
report is that the Democratic Chair-  
man of the four counties of the  
11th Congressional District have  
agreed to reopen the question of  
endorsement of a candidate for  
Congress. A meeting is to be held  
March 14 at Santa Maria.) Brother  
Rice said that he believed this  
Council should be represented at  
this meeting, but he feared he could  
not attend as he expected to have  
to attend a meeting of the Execu-  
tive Council of his union in Oak-  
land.

It was moved, seconded and  
passed that the secretary write a  
letter of protest to the County  
Clerk regarding the pulling out of  
the registrar at the Carpenters  
Hall.

The chairman urged every dele-  
gate to use every effort to get  
people registered.

The financial report was read  
and accepted and the meeting ad-  
journed.

The next meeting of the Council  
will be March 16.  
WAYNE EDWARDS,  
Secretary-Treas.

With new cars getting lower  
and lower—in height, not price—  
the agile pedestrian's chances of  
survival are increased. Besides  
jumping forward or backward out  
of harm's way he can conceivably  
leap over the top.

**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**

**SALINAS**

Are your dues paid for the cur-  
rent month? Have you received  
your insurance policy? Remember  
as a member of this union you are  
entitled to security in the amount  
of \$1,000 and \$2,000 as well as cer-  
tain disability benefits provided  
you are a member in good stand-  
ing.

Has your address been changed?  
Have you left a report on your  
blood type at the union office?

We have enumerated certain  
places of business for your patron-  
age, as well as places that are  
being picketed and are on the "We  
Do Not Patronize" list of your uni-  
on. So, take note and act accord-  
ingly.

Patronize only union services in  
order that we may strengthen our-  
selves.

**VOTE IN '48!**

**Taft-Hartley Act Hit**  
**By Southern Priest**

Houston, Tex.—The Taft-Hartley  
law is based on a fallacy, the Rev.  
Vincent J. O'Connell of New Or-  
leans told the eighth annual meet-  
ing of the Southern Conference of  
Teamsters (AFL) here March 1.

"The law was passed on the  
basis that one man has the same  
right to profit as another has to a  
living wage," he said. "The fallacy  
lies in the fact that profits are  
taken out after salaries have been  
paid—including those of the man  
who later reaps the profit."

O'Connell also warned the Team-  
ster delegates that "the ordinary  
American doesn't know his coun-  
try is already committed to war.  
If we fail in Greece, Turkey will  
be gone and our access to Asia  
will be cut off. Organized labor  
has the only realistic program for  
avoiding this 'Pearl Harbor'."

Earlier, labor leaders and gov-  
ernment officials explained the  
Taft-Hartley law to the delegates.

Fluid level in automobile shock  
absorbers should be checked at  
least twice a year.

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**ECONOMY**  
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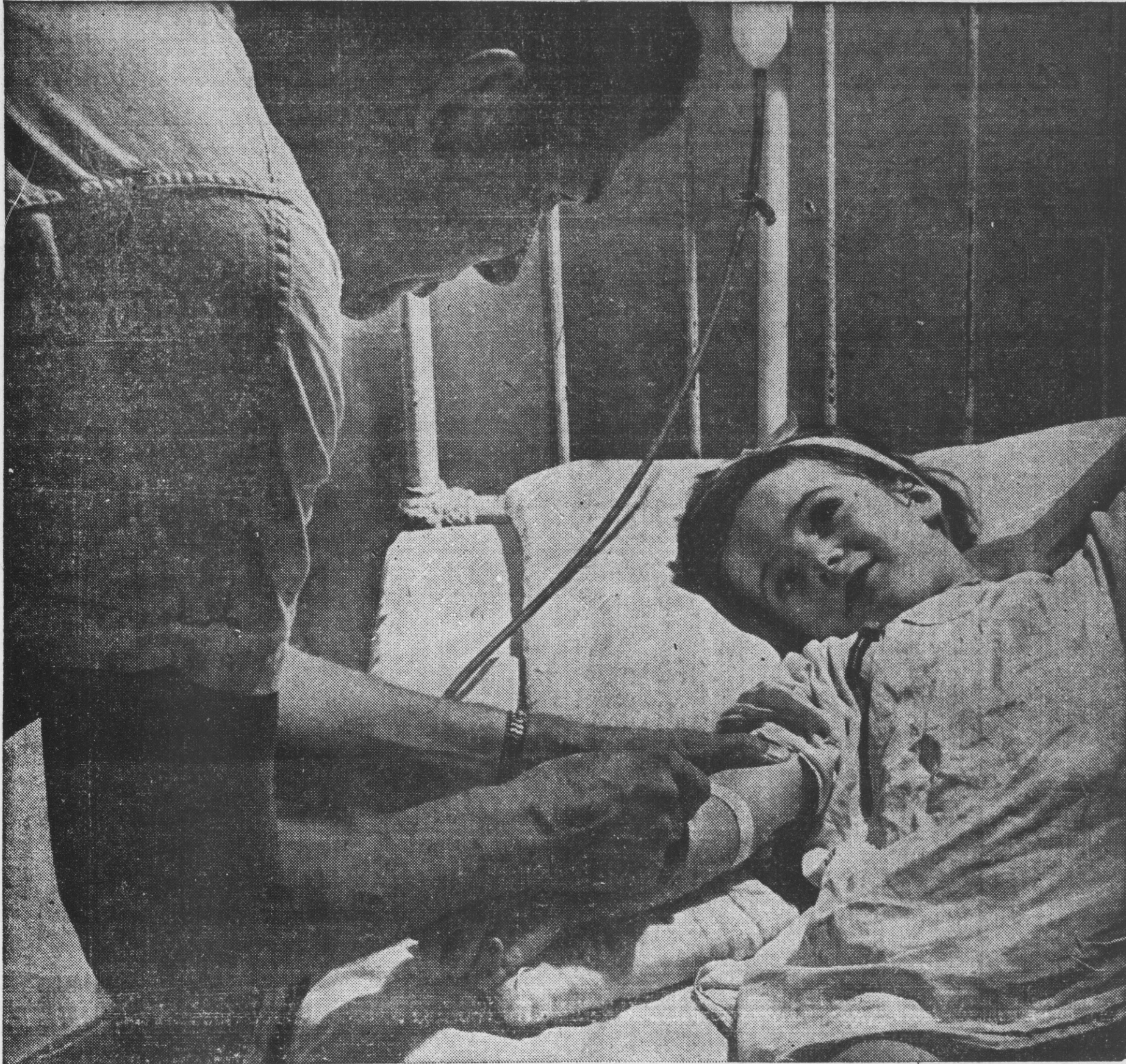
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421 Alvarado St., Monterey



**WANTED:**

Help to spread  
miracle

You heard a lot about it during the war—the miracle of blood.

Men snatched from certain death by battlefield transfusions. The saving surgery permitted, the "impossible" cures effected by blood in its many life-giving forms.

Now—in peace—we all know what a boon to humanity blood can be . . . in accidents and operations to prevent fatal shock . . . in treatment of severe burns . . . in fighting dread diseases . . . as a surgical aid in delicate brain and nerve operations . . . in preventing hemorrhages . . . as a wound dressing . . . and in childbirth.

Blood may be needed to save your life. Or your child's.

**WILL IT BE AVAILABLE? When? How?**

It will be available to all eventually—with your help.

For your Red Cross is starting one of its greatest projects—the new National Blood Program. Ultimately whole blood and its priceless derivatives will be made available . . . *without cost for the products* . . . to the nation's entire population, through physicians and hospitals everywhere in America.

It's on its way—for all!

Starting at selected places across the nation . . . expanding gradually over a period of years . . . including certain scattered local and state programs . . . it will grow until the estimated 3,700,000 pints of blood needed annually can be procured.

... But only through your contribution to its present Fund Campaign can your Red Cross accomplish its task. Won't you help this great plan to success?

... Remember, you're not giving just dollars.

... You're giving mercy . . . and health . . . and life itself!

IT'S YOUR RED CROSS . . . KEEP IT GOING

**+** Give Generously!

This Space Contributed to Monterey County's All-out Effort in the Red Cross Drive by

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